

Real The REAL FACTS About THE STREET LIGHTING CONTRACT

Every citizen of Boston should know the GENUINE facts concerning the City's contract for the Electric Lighting of its streets.

The Superintendent of Streets in his letter to the Honorable the Mayor of Boston gave the facts, but they covered so much ground and were given the afternoon papers so late in the day that only abstracts were printed.

Read Every Line of This Letter

To the Honorable the Mayor, Boston, Mass., April 25, 1909.

In answer to your request for a concise statement of the negotiations leading to the contract with the Edison Electric Illuminating Company for street lighting, just executed, I submit the following, as briefly as due consideration of the importance of the matter and of the extent of the negotiations will allow.

The previous contract for electric lighting in Boston was made February 20, 1894, for a period of five years, with the Boston Electric Light Company. The contract was signed by Patrick O'Shea, Superintendent of Lamps, and approved by Nathan Matthews, Jr., Mayor. On August 20, 1898, this contract was extended for a term of ten years from and after February 20, 1899. This extension was signed by James Donovan, Superintendent of Lamps, and approved by Josiah Quincy, Mayor. On the 26th of February, 1901, an assignment was made by the Boston Electric Light Company to the Edison Electric Illuminating Company by Arthur Matthews, Jr., Mayor. William Jackson, approved by Thomas N. Hart, Mayor.

The original price for the Gilbert lamp under this contract was \$127.75 per year, which price was continued until August 20, 1906, when, in accordance with the provision contained in the arbitration clause of the contract, the price was reduced to \$113.33. This price the City has been paying up to the present time, the contract expiring February 20, 1909. Since that time, the Company has been furnishing lights under the terms of the contract which provides that six months' notice must be given by either party before the termination of the contract. With a view to gaining information regarding a new contract, I have made visits to the various large cities along the Atlantic seaboard, collected information from both domestic and foreign sources and called into consultation such persons as seemed to me willing and competent to give advice in the matter. My investigations led me to conclude that the demand at the present time is toward what might be termed a spectacular lighting, or more brilliant illumination for streets. Communication with the Edison Company brought an offer that this Company would demonstrate any lamp, either foreign or domestic manufacture, that might be desired, and in accordance with that offer, demonstrations of several lamps were made, among them the Jandus flaming arc lamp, the Biendel, the 4-ampere Magnetite, the Normal, the Adams-Bagnall "Titanium," the Crefmann Magnetite, the Eccelle and the present General Electric flaming arc and the Magnetite lamps. These latter two lamps, being of the latest model and the most powerful of their type, were adopted as the basis of the new contract. The Magnetite lamp was an especially attractive proposition on account of the brilliancy of its illumination and the character of the light given. The flaming arc lamp was considered as a valuable lamp for large open spaces and was used in every United States. An examination of the Magnetite lamp, as regards its reliability, discloses the fact that in November, 1908, 24,159 of these lamps were in operation in eighty cities and towns of the United States, and that since that time their numbers have been largely increased. Among the more prominent cities using these lamps were Baltimore with 1625, Fall River with 1000, Toledo, Ohio, with 1500, Portland, Oregon, with 1725, Syracuse, New York, with 1500, and Worcester, Massachusetts, with 1000. These Magnetite lamps are smaller lamps, requiring but two-thirds of the current of the lamp adopted for Boston, and of about 1.3 the illuminating power, being slightly superior in illuminating power to the Gilbert lamp which we have, but much more economical of current. The lamp adopted for Boston was identical in material and construction with the above lamps, except that it is much more powerful. A number of these lamps were installed in the streets of the City of Boston and frequent tests and observations were made to confirm their character. In all tests they fulfilled entirely the claims of their manufacturers. A tentative agreement was therefore reached for furnishing these lamps at the prices given in the preliminary draft of the contract sent you, viz:

Gilbert \$103.54 per year
Magnetite 110.81 per year
General Electric 154.27 per year

In the matter of the Magnetite lamp, the Edison Company assured me of its confidence that during the present year these lamps could be reduced to the price of the Gilbert lamp, the difference between \$103.54 and \$110.81 being entirely on account of the electrode, the price of which was being rapidly diminished on account of improved methods of manufacture.

Later, on account of delay in signing the contract, the

predicted improvements were of such a nature that I was able to secure from the President of the Edison Company a contract which was later approved by you, in which the price of the Magnetite lamps was made \$103.54—upon provision, however, that all Gilbert lamps in excess of 500 should be replaced with Magnetite lamps. These Magnetite lamps show by our tests approximately three times the candle power at a given angle of the Gilbert lamps. A price of \$92.39 was secured for the Gilbert lamp for the small number. The principal advantage of this price is that the contract was made to take effect on April 1 of the present year, and until such time as the Edison Company may be able to install the Magnetite lamps, the City will receive great benefit from the reduction, the saving on April bills being in excess of \$8300.

During my negotiations, I exhausted every avenue open in the attempt to find some form of competition with electricity for street lighting or by appeal to public boards to force the Edison Company to a lower price. Consultation with the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners, through their Chairman, convinced me that nothing was to be hoped for in that direction, although I was informed that "in case I was able to obtain lower prices from the Edison Company, the Gas and Electric Light Commissioners might take means to require the Edison Company to give the same prices to surrounding municipalities." This avenue was therefore abandoned.

The matter of gas lighting in competition with electric lighting was duly considered. Reports were gathered from foreign sources, and several propositions in the form of letters through your office were submitted from the Boston Consolidated Gas Company—notably, for the installation of the so-called Graetzin low pressure lamps and for high pressure lamps in competition with the electric arc. An installation of Graetzin lamps was made on Commonwealth Avenue and one high pressure lamp was installed in front of the Gas Company's office on West Street. Frequent tests of the Graetzin lamp convinced me of its efficiency and its value as a possible competitor with the Weisbach low pressure lamp; but its candle power was found to be less than half the amount claimed by the Company. Whether this was due to defects in the lamps or inferior quality and low pressure of the gas furnished, I am unable to say. I am inclined to the opinion that it was the latter, as I find that in general our Weisbach lamps, which are guaranteed for 50 candle power, do not average greatly above 40 candle power. It was also found that the Graetzin lamp was extremely susceptible to various adjustments on account of weather conditions. The lamp was therefore eliminated from consideration in connection with this contract.

The proposition for pressure lamps made in the letter of President Richards of the Gas Company, under date of April 15, was so exceedingly vague regarding the character of the lamp proposed as to be of little value, and verbal interviews with Mr. Richards did not tend to throw more light on the subject.

The matter of European cities where pressure gas has been installed was gone into thoroughly so far as information could be obtained. It seems clear that pressure gas has (neglecting cost) been made a success both in Berlin and in London. It also seems clear that no serious competition has been possible between the press gas and the flaming arc lamp, although press gas is undoubtedly superior to the ordinary enclosed arc similar in type to the Gilbert lamp. I found peculiar reasons for the installation of these lamps both in Berlin and in London, although the price for the same amount of illumination seems to be much greater in both cities than for electric lighting, amounting in Berlin to \$259 per lamp year for a two mantle lamp. I find that these lamps were installed in Berlin largely on account of constant and in response to the demand of labor unions, added to the fact that the municipality has in the neighborhood of \$200,000,000 invested in a municipal gas plant. In London, the incentive was on account of the exceeding low price of gas, the low price of labor and the fact that electric mains have not been generally installed in the streets in London, and therefore to prevent the frequent digging up of streets. This objection, you will understand, does not apply to Boston electric lighting, as underground pipes have already been installed in the greater portion of its area, but would apply to a pressure gas installation.

About 200 of these lamps were at one time installed in Frankfurt-am-Main, and operated for two or three years with varying degrees of success. They were finally abandoned as being impracticable.

In this country, no attempt has been made to install press gas, except for experimental purposes, although I am told that the matter was investigated by a number of

experts who visited Germany in the interests of the City of New York and who reported the system to be impracticable. The weakness of the press gas lamp seems to be due to its enormous operating costs and the greater percentages of outages and accidents, which is estimated by a prominent authority as five times the amount for low pressure gas, due to the fact that mantles on these lamps last only from six to eight days, according to report of English experts; and although lamps are nominally rated at the combined candle power of all their mantles, as a matter of fact, it requires three mantles to maintain 50 candle power, one mantle being out of commission practically all the time. Besides these weaknesses, the variation in candle power, as shown by our tests, is much greater than for the electric arc and particularly for the Magnetite arc lamp. While it is not denied that the arc lamps vary in candle power in particular direction, they do not vary as a whole—the variation being due to the shifting of the arc from one side of the lamp to the other and a consequent change in the direction of the illumination. With press gas, on the other hand, an variation in pressure or climatic conditions cause an abrupt change, which materially affects the total candle power.

The letters received from the President of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, in connection with his offer to install press gas lamps on Boston Common, are so evasive in their nature and so peculiar regarding the information that they conceal that detailed attention is interesting. Taking the letter of April 8 as an example, Mr. Richards states that "the ordinary type of gas street lamp" gives about 20 candle power per cubic foot of gas. Our tests show that our present Weisbach lamps give approximately 15 candle power per cubic foot of gas and the Graetzin lamps installed by Mr. Richards' Company, less than 15 candle power. Tests of the single high pressure lamp installed on West Street show that the candle power per cubic foot of gas is about 39 instead of 25 as he states. On page 2 of the matter of the table given at the bottom of the page, I am reliably informed that the figures given are not the figures of the New York Electrical Testing Laboratory as stated. It appears that but one Graetzin lamp has been tested by this company under laboratory conditions. This test was made for a gentleman unknown to me, who was expecting to become the agent of these lamps in this country. The test was approaching his idea in candle power or gas consumed, the New York Laboratory was requested to adjust its figures of candle power to a theoretical gas consumption. This it refused to do, although it has evidently been done by other parties.

On page 3, I am informed by Mr. Ryan that the table spoken of in page 4 with the lamps included in our new contract, Mr. Staehle, agent for this lamp, informs me that it was never his purpose, in allowing an installation of lamps on Commonwealth Avenue, to attempt competition with the electric arc lamp and he frankly admits that he cannot do so. His only desire is to compete at the proper time with the present low pressure Weisbach lamps. In this connection, I would call your attention to the fact that the 50 candle power tungsten incandescent lamp for \$27.45 included in the contract which actually gives the rating attributed to it, is a more powerful lamp than the Graetzin lamp and at a considerable lower price; and an interesting comparison may be made with the cost of the Graetzin light on Commonwealth Avenue, between Arlington and Clarendon Streets. Between Arlington and Berkeley Streets 16 Graetzin lamps, at \$35 each, give a total candle power by tests made by the laboratory of 1,000, at a cost of \$560 per year, or 2.85 candle power per year for \$100. 5 Magnetite lamps, between Berkeley and Clarendon Streets, at \$103.39 per year, give a total of about 7,500 candle power at a cost of \$315 per year, or 14.6 candle power per year for \$100.

The statements made in the middle of page 6, regarding the relative merits of the press gas and the flaming arc lamp, appear to be without foundation. Page 7, which contains the offer to install press gas on Boston Common, is remarkable in its vagueness. No information is given as to the "independent technical authority." No information is given as to the number of mantles on this lamp, although Mr. Richards informs

me verbally that it is not the same lamp that has been installed on West Street. No information is given of the fact that the test was in all probability a laboratory test, and that the candle power under service conditions, judging from the lamps already installed, would not be more than one-half the candle power given. No information is given that the candle power is German candle power, which is only 35/100 of the British candle power in use by us, and that therefore the figures should be reduced by over 12 1/2%. He does inform me, however, verbally that this lamp will use approximately 25 cubic feet per burner per hour. This is approximately the amount used in Berlin, although the Berlin gas contains a much greater number of heat units than does our Boston gas. Assuming for the purpose of calculation that the proposed lamp is a 5-burner lamp, burning 25 cubic feet per burner per hour, this would entail an expenditure of 200,000 cubic feet of gas per year, which, at the rate charged at present by the gas company, would amount to \$160 per lamp for gas alone, not including cost of installation, laying the mains and the construction and operation of a pressure plant. It is clear that the lamp proposed by him would be considerably inferior to the present Gilbert lamp, and probably not over one-third of the illuminating value of the Magnetite lamp. The price, you will observe also, is somewhat higher than for the Magnetite lamps, and the installation of the system would require digging up every street in which the service was installed.

The true comparison of the value received from the electric arc is the price of electricity per kilowatt hour. By this method, all lamps, whatever their power, may be reduced to the same basis; and I append a statement of the price per kilowatt hour for the various lamps that have been discussed through the public prints in comparison with the proposed Magnetite lamps. An examination of rates in large Eastern cities shows that nearly a uniform schedule exists, modified only by conditions such as price of coal and labor and investment in underground construction.

The above are, as briefly as I can give them, the reasons which influenced my judgment in the present contract, and I can see no reason at the present time to change my opinion. Some criticism has been made from the fact that a board of experts was not employed. Such advice was secured, although I found it very difficult to secure the expert advice allied with the only interest of the other. Moreover, I felt myself competent to form a fairly accurate opinion from the facts presented, and such facts I endeavored to obtain. Advice was offered me during my negotiations by one gentleman only, and the present contract collection was prepared by me; and in connection with the various statements purporting to emanate from the Merchants' Association, I wish to state that such advice was offered by a member of your office that the secretary of the Merchants' Association was several times advised and actually asked to confer with me regarding the contract. The contract for 1907 was prepared by the same person. In my opinion, it is perfectly adequate and the arbitration provision is an improvement on preceding contracts. Except for a few technical considerations, the contract was entirely prepared by the Corporation Counsel.

Tests substantiating the statements herein made are on file at this office. I return herewith various documents, notably, letters from President Richards of the Gas Company, which have been transmitted through your office in this connection.

Very respectfully,
(Signed), DUY C. EMERSON,
Superintendent of Streets.
(Inclosures.)

TABLE SHOWING DETAIL INFORMATION OF ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

City or Town.	Lamps and Watts.	Hours Per Year.	Price Per Hour.	Price Per Year.	Kw. Hr.
BOSTON	500 Watt D. C.	3528	\$ 22.39	78.89	5.4
	500 Magnetite		10.84	39.54	5.4
Fall River	4 Amp. Mag.		9.25	7.3	
Bridge	450 Watt A. C. Enc.	3900	32.50	5.4	
Brooklyn	450 Watt D. C. Enc.	4000	100.00	5.4	
Brookline	500 Watt A. C. Enc.	3828	124.10	6.2	
Chelsea	425 Watt A. C. Enc.	3328	100.00	6.2	
Haverhill	450 Watt D. C. Enc.	4000	100.00	5.8	
Lawrence	450 Watt D. C. Enc.	4000	90.00	5.4	
Lowell	500 Watt A. C. Enc.	4000	100.00	5.4	
Lynn	500 Watt A. C. Enc.	4000	94.90	4.7	
Newburyport	425 Watt A. C. Enc.	3900	72.50	10.2	
New York	450 Watt D. C. Enc.	3950	100.00	5.8	
Pawtucket	425 Watt A. C. Enc.	4000	112.50	5.8	
Philadelphia	450 Watt D. C. Enc.	4100	94.00	5.1	
Providence	450 Watt D. C. Enc.	4013	100.00	5.8	
Woonsocket	450 Watt D. C. Enc.	4000	145.00	8.1	

Under the contract entered into with this Company the City of Boston has secured more light from each lamp than is obtained by any other city in the United States---AND BOSTON GETS MORE LIGHT FOR LESS MONEY THAN DOES ANY CITY IN THE ENTIRE COUNTRY.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

DOVES ARE TIED WITH PHILLIES FOR FIRST POSITION

RED SOX SWAT THE HORSEHIDE IN PRACTICE

Maybe the Red Sox didn't enjoy the bright sunlight this morning. The players were not bright and early with their bats and the way they whaled the ball all over the lot put all hands in good humor. If hitting practice will win the American League pennant, the Red Sox have it stashed already.

Berrell and Walter, the left-handers on Fred Laker's pitching staff, were again given this service for the purpose of making McConnell, Lord, Spackler, Gleason, Hooper, Niles and the other left-handed batters more familiar with swinging against it. It was a mighty heavy thought on the part of Manager Laker to have the outlying pitchers give the left-handed batters morning practice, and the results are bound to show in the championship game.

President Fazio was seen on working rounds at the clubhouse this morning, and he wired President Laker of the American League, asking if there would be any objection. In reply, Mr. Johnson telegraphed that it was against the American League constitution to play a double-header in a first year.

"I don't believe there is anything in the constitution to prevent a double-header in a first year," was Mr. Taylor's comment after reading and Johnson's telegraph.

"I believe there is something in the constitution," however, Joe Johnson, the club's manager, said, and if he says we can't play a double-header why then we can't.

BATTING AVERAGES OF BOSTON BALL PLAYERS

NATIONAL.	AB.	R.	H.	HR.	AVG.
Chapman	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300

FIELDING AVERAGES OF BOSTON BALL PLAYERS

NATIONAL.	AB.	R.	H.	HR.	AVG.
Chapman	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300

AMERICAN.	AB.	R.	H.	HR.	AVG.
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
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Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
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Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300
Wright	45	10	27	3	.300

STANDING OF THE BOSTON PITCHERS

NATIONALS.	W.	L.	P.C.	E.
Chapman	10	3	.250	1
Wright	10	3	.250	1
Wright	10	3	.250	1
Wright	10	3	.250	1
Wright	10	3	.250	1
Wright	10	3	.250	1
Wright	10	3	.250	1
Wright	10	3	.250	1
Wright	10	3	.250	1
Wright	10	3	.250	1

AMERICANS.	W.	L.	P.C.	E.
Wright	10	3	.250	1
Wright	10	3	.250	1
Wright	10	3	.250	1
Wright	10	3	.250	1
Wright	10	3	.250	1
Wright	10	3	.250	1
Wright	10	3	.250	1
Wright	10	3	.250	1
Wright	10	3	.250	1
Wright	10	3	.250	1

NORTH END TO TAKE TRIP.

The North End Union baseball team will take a trip through Maine and New Hampshire in the fall and winter months. The team will be composed of the following players: John Smith, Joe Brown, and the rest of the team.

What Is a Small Account?

One Hundred Dollars
Deposited with the Exchange Trust Company will afford you the convenience of paying your bills by check which gives you an indisputable receipt, a strong bank reference and identification.

The services of the Officers and Directors are cheerfully given during bank hours to advice with depositors. Deposits received by mail.
EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY
33 STATE STREET

BOSTON AMERICAN SPORTS

AWAKENING JOY DISPELS THE FAN'S DREAM OF GLOOM



Standing Results and Today's Play In Four Leagues

NATIONAL LEAGUE

HOW THE CLUBS STAND.

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	E.
Boston	10	3	.250	1
Philadelphia	10	3	.250	1
Chicago	10	3	.250	1

TODAY'S GAMES.

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	E.
Boston	10	3	.250	1
Philadelphia	10	3	.250	1
Chicago	10	3	.250	1

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	E.
Boston	10	3	.250	1
Philadelphia	10	3	.250	1
Chicago	10	3	.250	1

AMERICAN LEAGUE

HOW THE CLUBS STAND.

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	E.
Boston	10	3	.250	1
Philadelphia	10	3	.250	1
Chicago	10	3	.250	1

TODAY'S GAMES.

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	E.
Boston	10	3	.250	1
Philadelphia	10	3	.250	1
Chicago	10	3	.250	1

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	E.
Boston	10	3	.250	1
Philadelphia	10	3	.250	1
Chicago	10	3	.250	1

EASTERN LEAGUE

HOW THE CLUBS STAND.

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	E.
Boston	10	3	.250	1
Philadelphia	10	3	.250	1
Chicago	10	3	.250	1

TODAY'S GAMES.

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	E.
Boston	10	3	.250	1
Philadelphia	10	3	.250	1
Chicago	10	3	.250	1

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	E.
Boston	10	3	.250	1
Philadelphia	10	3	.250	1
Chicago	10	3	.250	1

CONNECTICUT LEAGUE.

TODAY'S GAMES.

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	E.
Boston	10	3	.250	1
Philadelphia	10	3	.250	1
Chicago	10	3	.250	1

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Club	W.	L.	P.C.	E.
Boston	10	3	.250	1
Philadelphia	10	3	.250	1
Chicago	10	3	.250	1



Baseball News and Notes

Manager Clarke has been looking for a new pitcher to replace the one who was injured in the game with the Philadelphia Athletics. The search has been fruitless, and the manager is now looking for a new pitcher to replace the one who was injured in the game with the Philadelphia Athletics.

The Boston Red Sox have been looking for a new pitcher to replace the one who was injured in the game with the Philadelphia Athletics. The search has been fruitless, and the manager is now looking for a new pitcher to replace the one who was injured in the game with the Philadelphia Athletics.

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RED SOX MEET SENATORS HERE IN GAME TO-DAY.

The stadium, Soldiers Field, May 3.—With a field of 102 entries and a cast of the four Harvard classes fought a hard battle today for the class track championship. The winners were the four Harvard classes, with the largest number of votes, winners, particularly in the dash, hurdles, distance events and weights.

The winners were likely to capture the Harvard trophies for their respective classes. The greatest interest was shown in the mile and two-mile races. The Harvard team was victorious in both events, with the mile race being won by a Harvard student and the two-mile race being won by a Harvard student.

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HARD BATTLE OF HARVARD CLASS TEAMS

The stadium, Soldiers Field, May 3.—With a field of 102 entries and a cast of the four Harvard classes fought a hard battle today for the class track championship. The winners were the four Harvard classes, with the largest number of votes, winners, particularly in the dash, hurdles, distance events and weights.

The winners were likely to capture the Harvard trophies for their respective classes. The greatest interest was shown in the mile and two-mile races. The Harvard team was victorious in both events, with the mile race being won by a Harvard student and the two-mile race being won by a Harvard student.

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AT BALDWIN HAS HARD GO

NEW YORK, May 3.—What should prove one of the best fights of the season will be held at the East Avenue Athletic Club of Long Island City on Saturday night, when Matt Baldwin of Boston and Charlie Griffin, the featherweight champion of Australia, come together for ten rounds.

Both boys have been looking for a chance to make their names in the ring. Baldwin has been looking for a chance to make his name in the ring, and Griffin has been looking for a chance to make his name in the ring.

The fight will be held at the

**HARVARD TRACK
ATHLETIC CONTEST
IN GAMES TO-DAY**

to 2.60 and 1.50 to 1.00 also between the
1.00 and 1.50 to 1.00 to the same size. Next week
—Barclay Goldblatt.

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Read American Want Ads
For PROFIT

THE HOME PAPER OF BOSTON

Use American Want Ads
For RESULTS

BREAK RECORD OF YEAR FOR REALTY SALES

Real estate sales today reached the highest point of the year. The past week has been exceptionally strong, the market showing a gain of over a million dollars in mortgage and about 200 sales more than during the corresponding week of 1908.

The following table compiled by the Real Estate Exchange shows the entries of record at the bureau registry of deeds for the week ending May 1909.

	1909	1908
Number of entries	1069	1068
Number of sales	200	190
Value of sales	\$1,040,000	\$1,020,000
Value of mortgages	\$1,040,000	\$1,020,000

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DR. PARKHURST'S ARTICLE

By T. E. Powers

ON LOOK AT THE FUNNY CLOTHS

IT HAS CHA-ISED SHAPE

IT LOOKS LIKE ONE OF THOSE BAGS

WHERE DID MY HUSBAND GO?

WHERE DID MY HUSBAND GO?

CAT

LUCKY THEY AIN'T WITHHER I DESPITE THAT WOMAN! THE RUSSY

CHUCK

What a farce the whole thing is!

Copyright, 1909, by American-Journal-Examiners

—ON—
 “Cash Values”
 —AND ON—
 “Bloodthirstiness”

PROF. PICKER: one or two fine features that are quite

ING of Harvard University suggests a scheme by which we may be able to come into communication with the inhabitants of the planet Mars. Mars is the most accessible to us of the

light planets and is presently to be situated at a much less distance from us than ordinarily, so that if there are any intelligent beings on the planet, and we are ever going to communicate with them, now is a favorable time.

The method he proposes is similar to that employed in coast triangulation, that of sunlight farshes.

The professor estimates the expense of an effective signalling apparatus at ten million dollars, and believes that if there is any creature up there that has eyes to see and brains to understand, an intelligent response will in due time be made to our

The very enormity of the scheme is fascinating. It is hardly probable that the required amount of money will be raised, but there is a certain audacity in the idea of the thing that is impressive, saying nothing of the barely possible results of such an enterprise.

Why put money into such an undertaking when there are so many more practical and urgent directions in which it might be applied?

Judas the Kind That
Considers Only Cash Values
That is the stock criticism that the average man applies to all schemes that

do not promise an eventual dividend in dollars and cents.

Judas felt very much in the same way about the rather extravagant outlay made by Mary in anointing the feet of Jesus.

It was not that he took exception to

An Englishman said to his friend: Is not quite breakfast time yet; let take our rifles and go out and kill something before breakfast."

Human nature is a queer combination of angel and hyena. We may be ethi-

the expenditure in itself considered, but only that there was nothing in it for him.

Judas was simply the parent of the whole breed of later Judases that have no taste for anything but cash values.

It is extremely pleasant to encounter proper and Christianly tender and sympathetic, but the web of nature is shot through with threads of bloodthirstiness.

There linger in us yet the remains of disposition that inhered in an ancestor

people now and then who are interested in enterprise that will not pay.

If these skeptical recalcitrants imagined that Professor Pickering's device would be the means of disclosing to people down here some remunerative projects that were

that runs back prior to the first man, that went on four feet.

The Moslems around Adane are a version to the pre-human type. G Christians stop to watch a dog-fight. Ministers and their parishioners

being worked out by the Martians—say something in the line of Professor Percival Lowell's "Canals,"—the funds to pay for the Harvard Professor's quarter-of-a-mile of mirrors would not be wanting.

**Pickering Idea too Fine
For Modern Iscariots.**

This scheme of trying to find our way across the interplanetary spaces and of attempting to introduce ourselves to our astronomical neighbors is a very good one, but it is a pity that it is being carried out by a man who is so thoroughly unscrupulous as to make use of the Smithsonian Institution.

He makes his thirst for blood responsible by christening it ecological expansion and by promising to hang up a specimen of the spoils in the Smithsonian Institution.

Human nature is a medley and is thing or some other thing according to the man who is in charge of it.

Emotion
vs. Reason

By Winifred Black
GREAT re-
velant has just left
one of the
Western cities, and

(As Deciphered From the Original Hieroglyphics)
By WEX JONES

IN following up the story of Pharaoh Smith, as told by the
cently unearthed inscriptions found in the third pyramid,
are confronted by the astonishing resemblance between

Now the regular ministers of that city are holding meetings to tell each other how little good the great revivalist really did.

"He, anointed, is

■ are contributing to the increasing distance between the old Egyptians and our own. For instance, the automobile is regarded as a very modern invention, and yet one of the slabs on Pharaoh Smith's tomb accurately shows a similar machine in use in his days. This is a tracing of the stone,



Here we clearly see the story of an accident which be-
Pharaoh. The first figure shows a reckless motorist going a

Why do you as some gentlemen of the cloth, that reason is so much superior to the emotions?

In the first place, most religions make not the least attempt

[illegible]

The first figure in this has been taken for a wine glass
some Egyptologists, but further inspection shows that it is
meant for a balloon, and the second *Sarcophagus* *Shasab* *Shu*

[illegible]

Reason! How many mothers would there be in the world if reason governed, or ought to govern, human conduct?

Not one, gentlemen



of the cloth. Listen, I prithee, and believe, for I who speak to you am also a mother. Not one single one.

How many missionaries would there be, how many artists, how

we find Pharaoh Smith discovering a wounded cat on the roadside. He kindly takes it home, and from the next inscription learns that he soon had an increased number on his hands.

The law was very severe against any person who struck or abused

many anything that is not absolutely selfish and sordid? You can take your reason with you, oh, ye of intellectual aspirations, and leave the world but little the better.

the worse for your going.

Kill off the emotions, and you've absolutely nothing in the world worth living for. Logic, reason—pahaw! What count-

IN THIS CUT—

READ THE DAILY BRICK FOR SPORTS



Reason, forthwith—
a world ruled by reason
would result to be
we see the Egyptians playing a game closely resembling baseball. Here Pharaoh (indicated by the arrow) is evidently the pitcher.

world inhabited by human beings at the end of the very first generation, as he is receiving kicks from two players. Excited he is shouting and small boys are peeping in the knothole, while one tries to chase them away.

ANSWERS DR. PARKHURST

WANTS WOMEN VOTERS:
Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:
In a recent issue of your American appeared a letter from Mr. Anthony C. Butler of New Haven, Ct., in which I was greatly interested.
Mr. Butler writes if women were allowed the ballot they would always vote for the man who would give them the most. Mr. Butler is wrong in judging women by the argument against suffrage.
I agree with you that we need an AMERICAN 327, that if women were to vote, they would vote for the man who would give them the most.
Women are deep thinkers and they are not easily deceived.

But are there any people foolish enough to believe that an employer would ever get such profits if the above conditions prevailed? Would not the mere fact of such enormous profits be an incentive for others to go into the same business, thus easily dole the condition named, and

WANTS WOMEN VOTERS

WANTS WOMEN VOTERS
EDITOR BOSTON AMERICAN:
 In your issue of last night the American ap-
 peared a letter from Mr. Anthony C. Butler
 of New Haven, Ct., in which it was
 stated that he was a member of the
 National Association of Colored People.
 Mr. Butler writes if women were al-
 lowed the ballot they would always vote
 for the Republican party. In his opinion
 Mr. Butler is looking man. In his opinion
 the Republican party is the only party in
 his new argument against suffrage.
 I am entirely with what the AMERI-
 CAN says. The Republican party is the
 only party that is for the colored people.
 They would vote for men of ability.
 The Republican party is the only party
 that is for the colored people. They are
 good judges and are deep thinking and really are
 some of the best public officials. They
 should have the ballot, as they constantly
 do good deeds and are not easily forgotten.
 Those white women may not
 be able to get their suffrage as quickly
 as the colored women. But in this
 world, recognition is not lacking for the
 colored people.

READ THE DAILY BRICK FOR SPORTS

have they ever saved? Reason, forsooth—a world ruled by reason would be a waste of a world inhabited by human beings at the end of the very first generation.